The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	2700	3600
2 "	8 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	35 00	5000	6500
3 "	4 50	9 00	13 50	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	6500	8000
4 "	6 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	1 "				
5 "	7 50	18 00	22 50	30 00	1 yr	36 00	60 00	8000	1000

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD.			
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.		PHILA. EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOM.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 39	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	.....	5 13	9 31	
4 46	.....	12 52	7 50	Mt. Union	.....	.....	5 05	9 24	
4 54	.....	12 01	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	4 57	9 16	
5 02	.....	12 10	.....	Mill Creek	.....	.....	4 48	9 08	
5 15	5 20	12 25	8 15	HUNTINGDON	.....	11 12	4 33	8 55	
5 35	.....	12 47	.....	Petersburg	.....	.....	4 15	8 39	
5 45	.....	12 53	.....	Barree	.....	.....	4 06	8 31	
5 53	.....	1 07	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	10 46	4 00	8 24	
6 08	.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	3 46	8 12	
6 16	.....	1 52	9 06	Tyrone	.....	10 30	3 29	8 06	
6 27	.....	1 45	.....	Tipton	.....	.....	3 29	7 57	
6 34	.....	1 53	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	3 23	7 51	
6 38	.....	1 58	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	.....	3 18	7 47	
7 00	9 30	2 60	9 40	Altoona	.....	10 40	3 00	7 30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 17 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 6 25 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 7 25 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding	8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown	8 15	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg	7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Dove	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit	7 06	2 41
AR 7 05	10 43	Saxton	6 50	2 25
LE 1 10	10 50			2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg		1 58
	11 16	Hopewell		1 38
	11 36	Pipers Run		1 18
	11 56	Tatesville		1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run		1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE	7 10	LE	10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
	7 25		11 10	Coalmont		6 25	2 05
	7 30		11 15	Crawford		6 20	2 00
AR	7 40	AR	11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
				Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.

☞ Office, in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with [illegible], Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our presses and type are all new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: $2.00 per annum in advance. $2.50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE.

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure.)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, VENITIAN, COTTAGE, INGRAINS, WOOL DUTCH, HEMP,

LIST and RAG CARPETS

CARPET CHAIN,

COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,

FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner,* in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main street, three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgements are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings of profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has their been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and the most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1869	$1,460,862 49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870	6,336,603 24
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$7,797,465 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1870	$2,866,832 09	
Loans, &c., redeemed	1,762,879 05	
Interests on loans	1,864,811 77	
Total		6,434,522 91
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1870		$1,362,942 82

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt due on November 30, 1869, was		$32,814,542 95
Deducting amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870	$1,602,321 31	
Amount redeemed by Treasurer during the same time	100,557 74	
Total		1,702,879 05
Total public debt, November 30, 1870		$31,111,661 90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870.

Funded debt, viz:		
Amount of over-due loans	$ 707,050 33	
Amount payable in 1874, int. 6 p. ct.	2,769,250 00	
Amount payable in 1872, int. 6 p. ct.	4,731,300 00	
Amount payable in 1873 int. 5 p. ct.	92,350 00	
Amount payable in 1877 int. 6 p. ct.	7,809,550 00	
Amount payable in 1877 int. 5 p. ct.	3,575,700 00	
Amount payable in 1878 int. 5 p. ct.	965,000 00	
Amount payable in 1879 int. 6 p. ct.	430,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882 int. 5 p. ct.	1,138,950 00	
Amount payable in 1882 int. 4½ p. ct.	112,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882 int. 6 p. ct.	9,373,050 00	
		$30,997,700 33
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,382 60	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,418 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	41 67	
		113,901 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870 as above stated		$31,111,661 90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of *six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents* has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is *one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.*

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is *one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.*

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars, from which amount, if the said assets, $9,500,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid $21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centers. The landhold has been exempted from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bare. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community, upon which the farmer himself must, in a great measure, depend for a relization of his industry. A more liable policy towards those engaged in mercantille, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interest are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by over burdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted, will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The taxpayers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the gradual payment of the debt, as is last above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of the Convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and is declared in these words: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times, unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last Convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elasped, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the generl assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1859, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a sinking fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or nation, and imposing sundry restraints on the power of the legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, gave an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirments of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has outgrown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many wholesome restrictions of the power and jurisdiction of the legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet law for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and agrivated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:

First.—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor houses and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformerly upon all.

Second.—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying system of laws in their respective districts, and frequently on removal from the county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third.—Practically, the whole theory of our constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and by the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The mind and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing that locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquete for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views, often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by executive interposition; but in the nature of the case the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth.—Special legislation is the great and impure fountain of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consumation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth.—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the constitution of the United States as recently amended.

Sixth.—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated and is receiving a large share of consideration among the thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh.—The members of the general assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth.—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporation.

Ninth.—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth.—The state treasurer, superintendent of common schools, and a lieutenant governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of governor in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The attorney general, secretary of state, and the adjutant general for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the governor.

Eleventh.—The day for holding the annual elections could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November on which nearly all the surrounding states now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth years, and prevent invasion from other states for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each state would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been outspoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime have been revised, collated and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous and disjointed enactments, which have been increasing, from time to time, by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at system, logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give the revision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty, the Commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability and conscientious desire for its successful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude is perfect in every particular; and how far it may answer the purpose for what it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement upon what it is intended to supply there is no room for doubt. It adheres to the main of the text of existing laws, with occasional changes to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also additional provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted without material changes, making it the basis of such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed entitled "An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, *as in civil codes.*"

The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the supreme court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, according to the practice in civil codes. Heretofore the executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years submitted therefore, is it expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supercede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in such cases? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I repsectfully submit whether the act of last session should not be repealed, or very materially modified without delay. In my message of the 10th of Feb. 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the supreme court of the state in the recent Shoeppe case, expressed their opinion of this enactment as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the evidence, and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to take, preserve and bring up the evidence. This, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence.—He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the supreme court. No one could condemn him, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the supreme court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed."

APPORTIONMENT.

The imporant duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well-founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the county commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 county and other superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was $3,745,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses, $2,765,644 34; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month; length of school term, 6.06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State. These are intended specially to instruct in the art of teaching, and to furnish suitable teachers for the common schools. The many highly qualified instructors that have graduated therein, afford a sufficient assurance of their success and usefulness. They have aided materially in the rapid advancement of our general and widely approved educational system. Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them; and 2,675 are now enrolled. There are 66 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8,135 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 601 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having 24,815 students. The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition $380,000. There are thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2,805 students enrolled They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

These statistics will, doubtless, prove interesting to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools merit the especial attention of the Legislature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelligence. Idleness, immorality, crime and poverty, abound most where ignorance prevails. The greatest wealth a people can possess, and the highest political freedom and power they can attain, are based upon and derived from a sound and generous education. Freedom from the many evils that disturb the peace of society; social harmony; good and healthful government; and all the multiform blessings that conspire to produce human happiness, are its legitimate fruits. Money judiciously expended by any community for the mental training of its youth; cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing a liberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature by which it has been so kindly and so benificently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of

report of the trustees furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condition of the college, together with the progress results of the Experimental Farms during the year just ended.

MILITARY.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on all hands, that a thoroughly organized and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise in the suppresson of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1869, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations fourteen regiments and five battalions have been formed. Whilst I am not disposed to encourage regimental organizations of cavalry or artillery, they being unnecessarily large and expensive, I regard separate or independent troops and batteries of these branches of the service, attached to brigades or divisions, as highly important.

The quota of arms due Pennsylvania has been drawn from the General Government. This amounted to forty-five hundred breach-loading rifle-muskets and accourtrements, with a proportionate supply of the proper ammunition. These have been distributed, as provided by the fifty-seven section of act May 4, 1864, in such manner as in my judgement "will most effectually subserve the military interests and necessities of the Commonwealth."

As heretofore stated, all the State military departments created during the war have been merged into that of the Adjutant General. That department is now the depository of all our military records, the importance and value of which are constantly indicated by the daily applications of officials of the General and different State governments, of attorneys and agents, of soldiers and themselves, or their representatives, for certificates and exemplifications. The Adjutant General is also the responsible custodian of all the military property belonging to the Commonwealth. I, there, recommend that his department receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and the continuation of such appropriations as may be required for its efficient administration.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had been or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the rebellion. In conformity therewith, my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform this difficult and responsible undertaking. He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor, and research than was at first contemplated. Four large octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth, and last volume, will be completed before the first of June next. The book, itself, affords the best commentary or criticism of the manner in which the author has discharged his duties. It puts in concise form and prepetuates the most important portion of our history, which otherwise would have been forever lost. Hereafter it will be invaluable to the Commonwealth.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A reliable geological and minerlogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the benefical results. We are at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science, of geology and metallurgy, the first step toward a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not if the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically. This will be a work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county maps thus acquired, constructing a complete and accurate map of the whole State. It is neither wise nor just policy to delay this work because it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is for it a present necessity, and the time never will come when such a work can be rendered perfect. There can be no such thing as a final geological report. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general voice of the business community and landownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and by the iron, manufacturing and railroad interests. Large portions of the State remain, to a great extent, unstudied by scientific and practical men. The old survey of 1836–41 did a good work, but it is of little value now, except in a few localities. Since it was made, wonderful discovers have taken place, and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of dollars in value. Then, many of the back counties were comparatively unsettled, and scarcely any openings were made in our mineral districts, except in the anthracite coal basins and around Pittsburgh. Now, the State is full of trial shafts and private explorations; extensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrate what were inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumental field work; many thousand of oil and salt wells have been bored; the population has advanced in intelligence and grown more observant and enterprising, and the skill of the geologist, metallurgist and surveyor has reached a higher degree of perfection.

Posterity has its claims upon us; and it should be considered that whatever is done for the present generation is so much accomplished for the generations that may follow. One important function of a geological survey is to preserve knowledge for a future use. Science is cumulative, and its advances are slow. It must collect many facts before it arrives at true conclusions. For want of proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorized, the better will it be for its present necessities.

FISHERIES.

The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fish-ways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State can have such ways constructed at their own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

STATISTICS.

Permit me to renew my recommendations concerning the collection and properly recording of statistical information relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such records are an almost indispensable necessity. The want of them is a source of constant perplexity and annoyance to all the State officers, and to others, including United States officials and representatives of foreign nations, who have business with the different departments of the State government. These statistics might be gathered, at a moderate expense, by an intelligent clerk appointed for that purpose, and the books at all times kept open for inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Surveyor General furnishes a detailed account of the Land Office. During the past fiscal year 3,580 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one-fifty-sixth part of the area of the State. The great amount of work in this department requires several additional clerks. The insecurity of the buildings renders necessary additional iron cases or safes for the protection of the muniments of title and other public documents. The expenses of the office, including improvements, was $23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to $54,703 61.

PARDONS.

Accompanying this communication will be found the report of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency toward persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of errors of criminal jurisprudence, the relief of those who may have been "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year, was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five per cent. were granted.

The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. Its beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison because of its reformatory influences, and it is believed that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1871.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following list of officers compose the entire organization of both Houses:

HOUSE—REPUBLICAN.

Speaker—James H. Webb, of Bradford.
Chief Clerk—General Selfridge, of Northampton.
Assistant—Edward G. Lee, of Philadelphia.
Resident—John A. Smull, of Dauphin.
Transcribers—T. Harlan, Chester; G. Halsey, Luzerne; J. Moorhead, Erie; B. Eberly, Lancaster; J. Bodine, Tioga; Charles Somerfield, Philadelphia.
Serg't-at-Arms—Wm. J. Ovens, of Philadelphia.
Assistants—J. G. Ramely, Allegheny; M. M. Mott, Susquehanna; Isaiah Shimer and W. McCune, Philadelphia.
Door Keeper—H. K. Sample, of Allegheny.
Assistants—E. J. Adamson and James Bonebraker, Allegheny; J. G. Anderson, Indiana.
Messenger—F. C. Flannagan, Warren.
Assistants—S. L. Kauffman, Lancaster; D. S. Elliott, Bedford; J. B. Carpenter, Dauphin.
Postmaster—A. B. M'Cartney, Mercer.
Assistant—R. A. Cochran, Beaver.
Rotunda Door Keeper—A. B. Waif, Beaver.
Supt. of Folders—James Reins, Philadelphia.
Assistant—Wallace Scott, Bradford.
Pasters and Folders—W. W. Wasson, E. W. Daugherty, Charles Easer, C. V. Painter, Wm. M'Graw, H. R. Fetteman, C. K. McDonald, S. A. Marshall, M. Loughry, Henry Shirk and Edward Colesber.

SENATE—DEMOCRATIC.

Speaker—William A. Wallace; of Clearfield.
Chief Clerk—Jacob Ziegler, of Butler.
Assistants—Timothy A. Sloan and Wm. P. Furey.
Transcribers—Ezaias Rehig, H. C. Keyser, W. Bayard and Wm. Merrick.
Serg't-at-Arms—John P. Coalihan.
Assistants—Josiah R. Dunbar and J. A. Duncan.
Door Keeper—M. Williard.
Assistants—Frank Serba and John Deitrick.
Messenger—John Keeper.
Assistants—Jacob Paul and Herman Kretz.
Postmaster—J. H. Beale.
Supt. of Folders—Joseph G. Goward, and six Pasters and Folders.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, January 11, 1871.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The elections for members of the XLIId Congress have been held in all of the principal States and while the Republicans have no good reason to be dissatisfied with the general result, yet had the elections been conducted from a purely Republican and Democratic standpoint, on the living issues which divide these two great parties, without the luggage of local dissensions, a different result would, unquestionably, have been reached. But the past is a matter of history, and let us profit by what it teaches. From this day forth let the command ring from one end of the line to the other, "CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

A great many Republicans, in the late elections, were indifferent to the result believing that it was not amiss to teach politicians that they cannot secure success without the aid of the people, and consequently, they became apathetic and took no part in the canvass, and many, very many, remained away from the polls. Wheth er they have been justified in doing so we will leave them to say now in the light of the result. And look at the result! A bare working majority in the Lower House of Congress and the Senate of Pennsylvania in the hands of our opponents! If this order of things is to be changed, and a Republican President elected in 1872, you must throw aside your personal difficulties, arouse from your apathy, select the best men, the wise, the honest, and the true, for your candidates and pass the word in stentorian tones all along the line, and spring to your positions with alacrity when you hear it, "CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

Men have leaped into place by your personal dissensions and apathy that might have been beaten by a school boy's effort, had any such result been anticipated, that two or three years hence may require all the mature years and efforts of a united and harmonious party to defeat; such is the game of elections. And while you may have taught men who control the political machinery your political importance and strength, you have permitted, if not assisted, your opponents to erect a tower which may prove impregnable. Is this not possible? Then you who have the success of the Republican party at heart, who love its teachings, who love its broad principles of universal liberty and the political equality of all men, be they rich or poor, high or low, cast off your apathy, gird on your armor and fling your standard to the breeze now, remembering the proverb, "IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!"

Nothing but a universal disposition to unite for the maintenance of the principles which brought forth and have carried the Republican party in triumph through many severe contests, will save us from a most unfortunate and disastrous defeat in the Presidential contest of 1872. Then let us, with one accord, drop those petty jealousies and strifes which have only too long actuated us, and prepare now, in solid phalanx, when the decisive moment arrives, to assault the positions of out over-confident opponents and victory will again perch upon our banners. "CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

ROWDYISM AT HARRISBURG.

It is only when the Democracy are in the majority in one or both branches of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, or on the assembling of a Democratic State Convention at that place, that the people throughout the interior of the State learn what compose the controlling element of that party in the city of Philadelphia. It is on such occasions that the rowdies, who are the master spirits in their respective wards, break out upon the outside world and exhibit themselves in a larger field and astonish and amaze the better portion of their own organization. We leave it to the candid to say whether they ever hear of rowdyism, such as characterized the evening and night of the 3d inst. at Harrisburg, on any other occasions than those we have mentioned? All must admit the truth of this statement. Alderman McMullen and his followers only come to Harrisburg when there is an opportunity to overawe and bully a Democratic Legislature, or Senate, or Convention into the support of some of their number or their pets. It does seem a little strange that this old offender, McMullen, should so long escape retributory violence. It is a fact almost beyond question that violent men come to violent ends, and that this lawless creature should escape so long is surpassing strange. To the better class of Democrats he is a great terror and a fearful scourge.

These reflections have been suggested by the attack of McMullen and his gang upon Senator Petrikin of this Senatorial District. Mr. Petrikin, it is alledged by the rowdies, promised to support Johnny Ahern, McMullen's candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, but in caucus failed to do so, and consequently, drew down the wrath of these rowdies upon his devoted head. Mr. Petrikin is a gentleman, and barring his Democracy, will make an excellent Senator, and we admire his firmness in resisting these creatures who are not only a disgrace and a curse to the Democratic party but a disgrace to the State at large, and we would have much more respect for the good men of that party if they were to shake them off, as Mr. Petrikin did, and ignore them; but if they will not do this they must be held responsible for the violence committed by them and they can expect very little mercy at the hands of their opponents.

The attack upon Senator Petrikin is thus described by the Philadelphia *Post* of the 4th inst.:

"Mr. Ahern's friends, Robert Smith Lister, McMullen, Pete Zell and Henry Monaghan, accused Senator Petrikin of being the cause of the defeat. They swore that they had supplied the money to elect Mr. Petrikin, and that they wanted the worth of it back. In the words of the old Methodist preacher:

They would and they wouldn't;
They will and they won't;
They'd be damned if they did,
And be damned if they don't.

"The Senator rested upon his dignity.—He refused to answer any impertinent questions or to write a letter of apology to Mr. Ahern. Neither would he return the money which Mr. Ahern's friends declared they had spent to elect him. Finally, after being badgered and bullied enough, he thought the best thing was to go to bed; and with a firm step and an upright head, proud of having done his duty, Senator Petrikin ascended to his room at the Bolton House. But not to sleep! No; the Philadelphians had no fear of the Harrisburg police, and had no intention of letting Senator Petrikin off so easily. A Calithumpian serenade in the entry first aroused the Senator.—"Hell has broke loose and all the devils are here!" he exclaimed. "Will you apologize to Johnny Ahern?" came in thunder tones through the key-hole. "Never!" was the stern response. "Then, villain, your doom is near," resounded like an earthquake, and instantly a dozen pistol balls shattered the door. Several struck the wall, one smashed the pitcher. "How is the traitor now?" inquired a sepulchural voice. "Hunky as usual," responded the Senator, with astonishing calmness. "Say, boys, when you are tired of this nonsense go down to the bar and get some more cocktails, and have them charged to Room No. 23." This coolness demoralized the Johnny Ahern phalanx. Their only intention was to frighten the Senator, and failing in that they had to be content with showing Harrisburg how things are done in Philadelphia."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We lay a synopsis of Governor Geary's Message, covering the most important part of it, before our readers to-day. We are sorry, very sorry, that we have been compelled to do this owing to the fact that we have been so much detained in putting up our new Power Press, which was only put in motion during the latter part of last week, and to enable us to get out this issue on time we have been compelled to ask the assistance of our neighbors of the *Globe*, for which they have our grateful thanks. Under any other circumstances we would have been able to have published the entire Message.

The Message thoroughly reviews all public matters which are likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature. The recommendations are practical and judicious, and if the Legislature confines itself to the suggestions and recommendations made, there is very little doubt but it will be nearer right than it generally is.

There are few more practical men than John W. Geary, and above all this we believe him to be strictly honest.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only $2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged *three dollars* and their accounts collected by law. My books *must* be settled up. J. A. NASH.

Jan. 4, 1871.–tf.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa. tf.

☞ The Bloody Run *Press* comes to us enlarged and improved. There appears to be a general disposition to enlarge and improve and the *Press* has had a very slight attack. There are but few better country newspapers than the *Press* and we hope that its enterprise will be thoroughly appreciated by the people of Bedford county and that it may prove a paying investment.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—The "Holiday-week," with its usual festivities, has passed. The time honored custom of devoting these days to happy reunions, the renewal of old friendships, and the formation of new ones is not of that class of which it may be truly said "that they were more honored in their breach than in their observance." The demise of the estimable consort of the Secretary of War prevented the usual New Year's day receptions of the President and members of the Cabinet. Several Senators and Representatives, who remained in Washington during the holidays, "kept open house," and the citizens of the Capitol, in general, maintained their merited reputation for munificent hospitality.

The holiday recess marks a dividing line in the proceedings of Congress. The intervening days between the opening and the *pro tem.* adjournment are generally devoted to preparation for the important business of the session, and the mutual interchange of opinion in relation to the measures recommended by the Chief Magistrate, in his annual message.

The December proceedings of this, the last session of the XLIst Congress, were distinguished by events of more than common interest. The introduction of Senator Morton's resolutions, proposing the appointment of Commissioners to make inquiry with regard to all things having a relation to the propriety of annexing the Republic of San Domingo, Santo Domingo, or Dominica, if you please, gave rise to a stormy debate, characterized by unpleasant criminations and recriminations, the result of which, in a political point of view, is yet to be determined. The decisive vote cast in favor of their adoption by the Senate, every Republican Senator present, save five, having recorded his name among the yeas, clearly indicates that, while there exist a wide difference of opinion as to the policy of the proposed annexation, there is a willingness to give full opportunity for investigation. The fate of the resolutions in the House of Representatives is a matter of conjecture, both friends and foes being sanguine; the friends of the resolutions contending that they will receive the votes of two-thirds of the Representatives, while the foes as confidently predict that they will not be adopted. We will see.

Very seldom has any measure been proposed, either in Senate or House, that caused so great a sensation as did the proposition embodied in the resolutions offered by Senator M'Creery, of Kentucky, in relation to the restoring of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Commander-in-chief of the rebel army, in defense of Richmond. The suggestion, that the bones of our patriotic soldiers should be exhumed and removed from the National Cemetery, located on Arlington Heights, electrified the Senate, causing a spontaneous outburst of indignation on the Republican side of the Chamber. A number of most eloquent impromptu addresses were made, denunciatory of the infamous proposition, but the caustic and impassioned speech of your townsman, Hon Jno. Scott, was received with more than ordinary approval. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate, he commanded the interested attention of his associates, while the expression of satisfaction by the occupants of the galleries could scarcely be restrained within the bounds prescribed by parliamentary rule. The castigation received by the bold Kentucky Senator, will long be remembered; and the animus which dictated his resolutions be recognized as of the spirit of that party which was in full sympathy with the rebellion, from the firing of the first gun at Sumpter to the lowering of the rebel flag at Appomattox.

Your representative, Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, introduced, before the holidays, a bill to provide for the celebration, in 1876, of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The city of Philadelphia has, with great propriety, been indicated as the proper place for holding an international industrial exhibition, commemorative of an event so conspicuous in the history of our country. Mr. Morrell advocated the passage of the bill in a most admirable speech, replete with historic facts and convincing arguments. The speech referred to, has been published for circulation. It will repay perusal, and give your representative even a stronger hold upon the affections, not only of his constituents, but of Pennsylvanians in every section of the State.

Both Houses re-assembled on the 4th inst. The Senate held sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, and then adjourned over until Monday next. It may be well to state here, for the information of many not acquainted with the minutiæ of legislation, that it is a great mistake to suppose that Senators and Representatives are not officially employed during the time when not in session. The most important work of Congress is "shaped" in Committee. In the beginning of the session, it is a matter of necessity to adjourn over, to enable the respective committees to meet, and arrange business for legislative action.

In the Senate, nothing of importance transpired except the final passage, by a vote of 28 to 15, of a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed in 1864, by order of the commander of the Union army in that quarter, for the purpose of assisting the range of the gunners in the Union fort. This was considered a test case. So far as the action of the Senate is concerned, it has been decided that the private property of loyal citizens taken, during the war, for public use, shall be paid for, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. Justice demands that the citizens of the South, who were loyal to the Government, when and were treason was the rule and loyalty the exception, shall be compensated, in the same manner and to the same extent that citizens of the North would be, if deprived of their property for public use.

In the House, on Wednesday, notice was given that the Senate San Domingo resolutions will be called up, on Monday next. A spirited debate may be looked for, as it has been decided by the Democratic members, in caucus, that they will resist their adoption. In this they will be aided by those Republican members who are in sympathy with Senator Sumner, and hold similar views. A minority, under the leadership of adroit parliamentarians, can throw many obstacles in the way of the majority, and protract by dilatory motions, final action, but there can be but little doubt, that the resolutions will, either as adopted by the Senate or in an amended form, receive the sanction of the House.

The resolutions reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the difficulty with the Government of Paraguay, growing out of the treatment received by our Minister, Mr. Washburn; and censuring Admirals Goden and Davis for not assisting Mr. Washburn in his efforts to reach the Government to which he was accredited, have, after having been discussed at length, been adopted. In addition to the censure of these Naval officers, the House directed that a Court of Inquiry should be organized by the Navy Department, for a full investigation of all matters at issue between these officers and Mr. Washburn.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his action, looking to the consolidation of certain revenue districts, to the President for his approval. It is said, this consolidation will commence next week; and *it* is rumored that the XVIth and XVIIth Districts of Pennsylvania will be united. The object of these consolidations is to diminish the cost of collecting the revenue, by the reduction of the number of officers, &c. In some instances the officers for the enlarged Districts will be selected from those now in service, while, in others, new appointments will be made. How *it* may operate in your District, your correspondent knows not.

KEYSTONE.

Lynn elected six women in the School Committee.

They have been having unusually cold weather in California.

Several French ports are to be blockaded by the Prussians.

There are more than 28,000 post-offices in the United States.

California has 717½ miles of railroad completed and in active operation.

In Michigan, a movement is on foot to stock all the inland lakes, of which theres are a multitude, with white fish and trout.

There are two bills now before Congres establishing a postal-telegraph system One is Mr. Washburn's, of Wisconsin, which provides for the purchase of all existing lines by the Government, and the other is Mr. Hubbard's, which provides for the transmission of telegraph letters by a company making connections with all the best offices, and doing the work under a bond to the Government.

One of the best illustrations of Free Trade, political economy, we have seen, says the Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin*, is the simple illustration of selling the skins of animals to England for ten cents, and paying them twenty cents for the tails when they are sent back to this country. "Revenue reformers" and free trade leagues may write volumes of words on the subject, but they cannot answer this homely, but plain illustration.

The fires in the United States during November where the damage amounted to $20,000, give a total aggregate loss of $3,883,413, against $2,279,500 in October, thus exhibiting an increase of 1,603,931. The largest fires were as followers: At Clavus, Texas, cotton, etc., $500,000; at Boston lead works, $250,000; at Evansville, Indiana, steamboat, $225,000; at Frankfort, Kentucky, stores and dwellings, 200,000; at Buffalo, New York, Central Railroad Depot, 200,000. The total losses in New York city and Brooklyn during November, amounted to 245,413.

New Advestisements.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cook, Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the business at the old stand. The accounts due the late firm will be settled at the old office of Cook, Sheets & Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call as early as possible and settle.

COOK, SHEETS & CO.

Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870–3t.

YENTER'S HALL.

POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

ALICE GILMOR'S FEMALE MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.

THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

Cards of admission, 35 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7, commences at 8.
Further particulars see small bills.
Jan. 11, 1871.

MARCH & BRO. would notify all parties knowing themselves indebted to come at once for settlement, as we would rather settle our own accounts than leave them in the hands of another for collection. If not convenient to pay cash at settlement, notes will be received at fair rates. Our books must be squared up.

MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.–2w

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

TOWN LOTS

In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.
Now is the time to invest.
Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers for rent the property of John S. Weston, deceased, situate in the village of Mapleton. The property embraces about ten acres, and has erected thereon a large and convenient Hotel; with stable and buildings attached. Also, a Blacksmith Shop, which will be rented, with a complete sett of Blacksmith's Tools. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1871.

For further information inquire of

A. W. SWOOPE,
Agent for the Widow and Heirs.

January 4, 1871.–3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable farm, situated in Union township, four miles from Mapleton, containing 120 acres, two-thirds of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a Log House, a bank barn and other necessary out buildings and an orchard of bearing trees, with a never-failing spring and running water in almost every field. The land is of a good grain-growing quality, and the location a desirable one. JAMES D. QUARRY.

Nov. 23, '70–2m*

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his Valuable Mill Property, situated on the Juniata river and Pennsylvania Railroad, at Union Furnace, now Morrell P. O.

In addition to the Mill, which is a new and substantial frame building, furnished with the best machinery, there are Eighty-Five Acres of Land lying on both sides of the Juniata river, and on Sinking Spring creek, embracing all the valuable and available Water Power in that vacinity. Erected on said lands are a New House, for miller's residence, and a Large Bank Barn.

This property is in every respect in good condition and being located in the midst of a rich agricultural community, having easy communication up and down the Juniata, with Canoe Valley, and with all points by railroad, is one of the most desirable properties of the kind in the State.

My attorneys, P. M. & M. S. Lytle, will give further information to persons desiring to purchase.

Apply to them or to myself on the premises.

J. A. HAGERTY,
Morrell P. O., Penna.

Jan. 4,'71 3m*.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!!

STYLISH GOODS!!!

can be had in abundance by calling on

GLAZIER & BRO.,

Washington St., (near Smith,) Huntingdon, Pa.

GOODS

at lower figures than they have reached since 1861,

OLD GOODS

have all been reduced in price to correspond with now, so that all wishing bargains can be accommodated.

THE LADIES

are requested to call and see the handsome Dress Goods which are being disposed of rapidly.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, being a true and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner,* in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main street three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, (late John Bare & Co.;)

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $50,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

Clothing.

GIGANTIC SALE!!

—:o:—

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON

—AND THE—

ENORMOUS STOC

Which we are carrying necessitates our comme ing.

AT ONCE

OUR GRAND CLEARING SAL

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE

STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT GOOI

(By far the largest we have ever ha embracing

10,080 Business Coats,
15,000 Men's Pan
15,000 Men's Vests,
5,500 Overco
3,000 Fine Chesterfields,
4,000 Boy's Jack
6,500 Boy's Pants,
3,000 Children's Su

All of the best kind of Clothing and of every sirable color, cut and quality, filling our imme Six-story Buildings from basement to loft, at

PRICES UNMISTAKABLY LOWI

THAN ANY WE HAVE EVER BEFORE OFFERED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

—:o:—

We will sell so as to dispose of

$500,000 worth

FINE CLOTHING,

If we have to let ev

garment go at the bare cost

of manufacture,

to make this a swift and

LARGE SALE,

WE WILL CUT CLOSER THAN EVER, A

GIVE PEOPLTHEM

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

Our stock is immense (50 per cent. lar than last year's) and all Fresh, as th

GREAT ANNUAL SALES CLEAR

OUT. BUT W

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, January 11, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 260, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 63, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. O'Haleran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Lengthening—The days.

Chambersburg has scarlet fever.

Fun to-night at Yenter's Hall.

A beauty—Our new power press.

Johnstown has a stock exchange.

Over—The season for killing deer.

Gloomy and wintersh—Sunday last.

Wolves are numerous in Perry county.

Bellefonte is to have a religious paper.

Pottsville is cursed with drunken women.

Young America indulged in skating last week.

For bargains consult our advertising columns.

Much admired—The appearance of the Journal.

"Pulverized hog" is the poetical name for sausage.

March & Bro. want a settlement of their accounts.

If you want to sell goods and establish a good trade, advertise.

Horse thieves are doing a brisk trade in various parts of the State.

For all kinds of plain and fancy printing, call at the Journal office.

A telegraph from Newport to Bloomfield, Perry county, is talked of.

A western editor reports money close, but not close enough to be reached.

Passenger fare on the Penna. R. R. has been reduced to three cents per mile.

[illegible] will please accept our thanks for favors from Washington.

The public schools of this borough last week opened after the holiday recess.

Much admired—The job work executed at this office. Send in your orders.

Our thanks are due Col. Williams for his assistance in leveling up our Gordon Jobbers.

Messrs. S. & J. H. Hoover, late of Hollidaysburg, are running the Massilon (O.) *American*.

Lockets suspended from the neck by bright colored ribbons are fashionable among the ladies.

Brother Thompson, of the *Temperance Vindicator*, has got a new wife. He will make things "red hot."

We are sorry to announce the severe indisposition of our friend Col. R. G. Morrison from a stroke of paralysis.

The publishers of the *Globe* will accept our thanks for permitting us to strike off our last week's issue on their power press.

C. J. T. McIntire, Esq., former Senator from this district, fell on the icy pavement and broke his left arm above the elbow.

Wm. A. Mann, of Altoona, has received the West Point cadetship from this district. He will be examined in May next.

The *Globe* made its appearance, last week, very much enlarged and otherwise improved. Success attend their enterprise.

A local editor gives the following advice: When you meet a lady who isn't at all shy, you had better be a little shy yourself.

D. S. Africa, of the Variety Store, has erected a mammoth ice-house and filled it with a first-class article of congealed fluid.

Our press-room was crowded on Friday night with persons anxious to see our new press in [illegible]ation. All seemed highly pleased.

More forcible than elegant—The compliments passing between the quill-drivers of the Altoona *Tribune* and the Tyrone *Herald*.

T. J. Boyer, who was on trial last week, in Perry county, for the murder of his father, mother, sister and brother, has been acquitted.

Our friend Wm. Africa, of this place, has been appointed one of the pasters and folders for the State Senate during the present session.

On Tuesday last J. R. Durborrow was, on motion of M. S. Lytle, Esq., admitted to practice in the several courts of Huntingdon county.

Snow fell to the depth of four or five inches on Sunday and on Tuesday an inch or two more were added. Sleighing has not been very good.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company are going to deepen some parts of their canal nearly if not quite two feet before the boating season opens in the spring.

Increasing rapidly—Our subscription list. Send along the names and the cash and we will give you the best paper in the county. Only $2 a year in advance. Roll in!

A hardened criminal on the gallows once said that he commenced his career of crime by cheating a printer, and that after that everything rascally seemed to come easy to him.

Quite a successful religious revival is in progress in the old Baptist church, near Mill Creek, under the auspices of Rev. J. J. Kerr, pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this place.

On Monday evening as the Express train, on the Broad Top road, was leaving Marklesburg, a chap, in the hands of the constable, leaped from the train and escaped. He did some tall moving.

J. King McLanahan, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, has been re-appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest, A. Y. M., for this district, composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton.

Our carrier boy desires us to return his thanks to the readers of the Journal for the kind reception he met with on his annual visit to their residences with his Address. He has a pocket full of stamps, but still speaks to his poor relations.

On Saturday last, owing to the breaking of axle, a train of stock freight cars was thrown from the track at Mill Creek and some eighteen cars destroyed. Trains both east and west were delayed for several hours until the *debris* was removed.

Is there no way of stopping the murderous style of singing which executes some of our best hymns, or rather garrotes them in the following style: "The ye-he-he-hear-of-Jew-Billy, of Jew-Billy, Jew-ew-e-Billy-ey-ey Jew-ew-ew Bil-le-he-he is como."

The second annual shooting festival will be held in this place on the 22d day of February next.—Three valuable prizes will be given away. Competition is open to all marksmen in the State. The distance will be sixty yards, off hand, and ten shots string measure.

The Broad Top Railroad Company has been engaged, for several days, in erecting a handsome truss bridge across the canal, a few rods from the depot. The old bridge had become insecure and it was found necessary to supercede it with one of the latest improvements in bridges. On Thursday or Friday one of the workmen fell from the bridge to the ground and was badly hurt. We have not heard his condition since the fall.

On Thursday night last, at Arrapahoe Wigwam, I. O. R. M., the beautiful and impressive ceremony of installation was performed by Past Sachem J. A. Nash. The following Chiefs were raised to their respective stumps for the ensuing six months: S., W. M'Cabe; S. S., A. Letterman; J. S., L. Frank Wattson; C. R., J. O. Gipple; K. W., J. D. O'Donnell; V. P., L. B. Kline. A. B. Flood was chosen Representative to the Great Council. It gives us pleasure to announce that Arrapahoe Tribe is increasing in membership and that the "wampum belt" is in a healthy condition.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—MONDAY DEC. 26, 1870.—Pursuant to public notice, the Convention assembled in the Court House, at Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the County Superintendent. The exercises were opened by reading a portion of scripture and prayer by Rev. J. W. Plannett. Superintendent Tussey addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

Fellow Teachers—We have again met for the purpose of mutual improvement. If there is any class of persons whose duties, more than that of any other, require that they should make the most vigorous and persistent efforts to improve their minds and widen their sphere of usefulness, it is that to him is entrusted the education of the young; those whose tender and plastic minds are so susceptible of either good or evil influences. It is not usual for young persons, who have but a very superficial knowledge of the most common branches, to be highly offended if permission be not granted them to enter upon a work which the most virtuous and intelligent may well tremble to undertake; the training of that priceless treasure, the human mind. It is a most lamentable thought, that so many persons are eager to engage in the business of teaching, who have no adequate conception of the solemn responsibilities resting upon the teacher, and whose aspirations rise no higher than to secure a paltry sum of money for their service. A young lady at the close of one of our County Institutes, remarked that she felt like going home and never attempting to teach again. "I always knew," said she, "that I was not as well qualified as I should be, but I never before felt so entirely unfit for the work of a teacher." Now, permit me to say, this lady possessed something of the true spirit. It is not the teacher who imagines that he knows all that is necessary for him to know, who is most likely to learn anything more. Such a person will not condescend to read works upon teaching, take an educational journal, or attend a county or district institute, because forsooth he values his own contracted ideas higher than those of the most experienced and successful teachers.

J. R. Baker, A. H. Kauffman and M. R. Evans were appointed Secretaries. The teachers present now came forward and enrolled their names. Messrs. M'Kibbin, Black, Atkinson, Giles and Piper, were elected a committee on permanent certificates. D. M. Giles offered the following, which were, after some debate, adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Institute, who open discussions, be limited to twenty minutes, and those who follow to fifteen minutes.

Resolved, That no speaker shall be allowed to speak twice on the same subject until all have spoken who desire to speak.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, DEC. 26th.

The exercises of the Institue were opened with martial and vocal music by the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School. The question, "Should physical culture be made one of the branches of study in our common schools?" was discussed in a spirited manner by the Institute. J. R. Baker, regarded the subject as too much neglected in our common shools. The work of education should develope the whole man. J. F. Schock followed in the negative. He regarded our schools as already too much crowded with studies. Rev. A. L. Guss contended that our bodies are constructed and governed by fixed and immutable laws; that these cannot be violated with impunity and believed, that if they were properly understood and observed, it would add twenty years to the average of human life. J. H. Michener thought physical culture might be highly advantageous in the country on account of the shortness of the term, and because pupils are generally required to take considerable exercise at home. A. H. Weidman thought it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to make it a regular study of the school, but favored the most vigilant and careful correction of all improper positions and bodily habits of the pupil. Messrs. Fisher, County Superinterdent of Bedford county, Henderson, Weir, Kauffman, and others followed with remarks mostly in the affirmative. Music—"Pledge Song," by the Cassville Orphan School. A discussion—subject, "How can good manners be best taught in our common Schools?" was opened by Prof. Guss. In the first place the teacher must be a living example of good manners. Secondly, he would teach it by precept and by carefully correcting the ill manners of the pupils. J. H. Michener followed with a few remarks on the same subject.

A song, entitled the "Grecian Bend," was sung by one of the pupils of the Cassville Orphan School, and elicited great applause.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, DEC. 27th.

Devotional exercises conducted by D. F. Tussey and J. P. Giles. R. S. Henderson, who had been appointed to conduct the spelling exercises, stated that three hundred words had been carefully selected for the purpose, and that not only teachers, but all who desired to do so, were cordially invited to engage in the contest, and compete for the prizes. He then dictated one hundred words which were written by most of the teachers and some others present. Music by the Orphans.

Prof. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, was introduced and presented the subject of Elocution and Reading. The lecturer eloquently and forcibly urged the importance of the subject. He did not desire to have teachers regard the subject extremely difficult. The practise so common in our primary schools, of confounding the mere pronunciation of words with reading, productive of great evil. The cultivation of proper and natural tones of the voice in the conversation of pupils one of the first duties of the teacher. No pupil should be permitted to attempt the reading of any piece of composition which he is incapable of understanding and appreciating. A piece of vocal music, "The Lord is our King," by the Orphan School. The roll was called and those who had come in during the morning were enrolled, after which the Institute

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, DEC. 27th.

The subject of Geography was ably presented by E. H. White, who spoke briefly in relation to the importance of the study, and the best methods of teaching it. He favored the topic method for advanced classes, and regarded Scriptural Geography as of far more importance than is generally accored to it. J. F. Schock considered it important to teach the derivation and signification of Geographical terms. J. H. Michener would commence at home with primary classes. Prof. J. A. Stephens would give prominence to latitude and longitude, and would interest and instruct the pupil with mathematical problems, involving a knowledge of these subjects. H. M'Kibbin, Prof. Atkinson and others made remarks on the same subject. A piece of music, "The Old Mountain Tree," was sung by the Orphan School. Prof. Shoemaker resumed the subject of Elocution, instructing the Convention in regard to the manner of getting pupils to take a proper position for reading and speaking, and presenting a logical analysis of the subject by illustrations on the blackboard. The Superintendent announced evening exercises and the Institute

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, DEC. 27th.

The exercises of the Institute were opened with vocal and instrumental music. An able and elaborate essay, "Rhetorics and Belles letters" was read by Miss M'Grim. The Institute was very agreeably entertained with delightful music by the pupils of the Huntingdon Public Schools, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Greene. Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, read in his own inimitable style the following selections, viz: "No God," "Katydid," "The Vagabond" and "Darius Green and his Flying Machine." These readings were greeted with frequent outbursts of laughter, and great applause by the large audience assembled. Music.

The question, "Should Singing be one of the regular branches taught in our Common Schools?" was read for discussion. A. H. Weidman ably and eloquently advocated the affirmative. The vocal organs are developed by their exercise and should be trained in early youth. Singing promotes cheerfulness and happiness, expands the chest and is conducive to physical health. It is entertaining, attractive, refining and elevating. J. P. Giles was not opposed to music but did not deem it advisable to make it a common school study on account of the multiplicity of branches; because not all teachers could learn to sing. Prof. Atkinson regarded the science as easy of acquisition as any other and strongly favored its introduction. H. W. Fisher, Superintendent of Bedford County, favored singing because it cultivates the human voice, facilitates the acquisition of the art of reading, and also for its refining influences. The subject was further discussed with spirit and interest by Messrs. Brown, Wier, Greene, Baker, Michener and Guss.

MORNING SESSION, DEC. 28th.

Institute opened with music. Devotional exercise conducted by A. H. Weidman. The question—"are our courses of study, and methods of instruction sufficiently practical?" was ably discussed by Prof. J. A. Stephens, who urged upon the Institute the importance of thoroughness. He regarded the practice of crowding the pupil with too many studies an evil. D. M. Giles followed, dwelling chiefly upon the importance of orthography, reading and arithmetic. Prof. Jos. Waugh, of Hollidaysburg regarded grammar and the principles of morality, as among the most practical subjects that can engage the teacher's attention. J. R. Baker would regard a radical reformation, the adoption of a system of Phonetic characters for our language to supercede the one in vogue; H. W. Fisher thought the native talent of every pupil should be specially developed even at the expense of some loss of knowledge for which he has less taste and talent. Prof. Shoemaker would regard it the duty of the teacher to study the mental character of the pupil, and endeavor to make the best of him. Labor, spent in the direction of genius, will produce the grandest results. W. R. Baker and others followed on the same subject. J. H. Black favored the Institute with a brief and practical lecture, on Map Drawing by angulation illustrating his method of instruction upon the blackboard. Remarks on the same subject by Prof. Waugh, D. M. Giles, Rev. Mr. Brown, Prof. Atkinson and others followed. Prof. Shoemaker occupied the remaining part of the morning session with instructions upon the elementary principles of elocution.

AFTERNOON SESSION, DEC. 28th.

R. S. Henderson conducted an exercise in spelling, W. S. McPherran favored the Institute with a practical exposition of Pennmanship H. L. Atkinson introduced the subject of English Grammar, presenting a logical analysis of the subject by means of the blackboard. Prof. Shoemaker followed with a lecture and drill in reading. Pupils should be able to pronounce every word of a sentence quite readily before they are permitted the attempt to read it. In advanced teaching learners should be familiarized with the character of the author, and the circumstances which inspired the sentiments intended to be expressed.

EVENING SESSION, DEC. 28th.

Exercises opened with music by the Cassville Orphan School. Prof. A. L. Guss read a very able and instructive essay, subject "Self Discipline the True end of Intellectual Exertion." Music by the pupils of the Huntingdon schools and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Greene. Prof. Shoemaker then read a number of selections both grave and humorous. "Twenty-third Psalm," "Over the River," "The Gambler's Wife," An extract of "Cassius against Cæsar," by Shakespeare, "Sam Weller's Valentine," "Will the New Year come To-night." "The Kiss in School," "Scott and the Veteran," "The Beef Contract" by Mark Twain, and "The Ghost." These readings elicited frequent outbursts of merriment and applause, and were interspersed with most delightful music by the Cassville Orphan School, and some of the pupils of the Public Schools of Huntingdon, to whom the Institue is greatly indebted for the very agreeable entertainment of the evening.

MORNING SESSION, DEC. 29th.

Devotional exercises by Prof. Guss. Spelling exercise by R. S. Henderson. Music. "A Motto for Every Man." The outlines of United States History were presented by J. H. Michener, and his method of teaching illustrated by means of the blackboard. He would not strictly follow the order of any text book in this study, but would place an outline of the subject assigned upon the blackboard, to be copied by the pupil as a guide to study and give prominence to the leading events of History. B. Brown thought it important for the teacher to interest and instruct the pupil by illustrating facts and events of History by relating appropriate anecdotes.

The subject was further discussed, D. M. Giles, E. Baker, M'Carthy, Rev. Mr. Ziegler, D. D., and others participating. Music, Prof. Shoemaker concluded the morning exercises with instruction upon Reading and the Elementary sounds of the language illustrating his method of teaching the latter to young pupils upon the blackboard.

AFTERNOON SESSION, DEC. 29th.

This being Directors' day the question:—"Can graded Schools be established, in rural districts to a good advantage?" was read for discussion. Superintendent Tussey said he had recommended graded schools from the time he first entered upon the duties of his office and his views had not changed. A number of young teachers (natives of Huntingdon county) are graduates of Normal Schools, and all but two have left the county for want of remunerative positions at home. David Hare, Esq., (Director) of Porter, regarded graded schools in the rural districts the cheapest and best means affording all an apportunity to obtain the elements of a liberal education and thought such could be advantageously established. Prof. Atkinson spoke at some length upon the advantages of graded schools and the evils of crowding together pupils of great diversity of attainments. Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., (Director) and others spoke in favor of the affirmtive of this question. Discussion, "What motives and incentives to study ought to appealed to?" Opened by A. H. Kauffman, he would endeavor to gain the confidence and effection of the pupil, and carefully adapt the subject matter of teaching to his intellectual capacity so as to make the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure. The approbation of teacher, parents and friends proper, and if judiciously applied frequently effectual incentives.

Rev. Mr. Ziegler, D. D., of Selinsgrove regarded the favor of God as the highest motive but under existing circumstances inapplicable to many young pupils. A good conscience to be appreciated, also requires a high degree of moral culture. Pupils should not be taught facts alone, but also the great principles upon which they are based. The discussion of this subject was continued with much interest and instruction. M. C. Piper, D. M. Giles, H. H. M'Kibbin, W. S. M'Pherran, Prof. Guss, H. L. Atkinson, E. S. McCarthy, D. H. Schultz, Mr. Dunn, M. Zentmyre, Esq., R. C. Wier, David Blair, Esq., B. F. Brown and Honnah participating. "What disposition should a teacher make of his time out of school hours?" Discussion opened by J. H. Michener by presenting and analysis of twenty-four hours upon the blackboard and showing that five hours remained after deducting those spent in actual school duties, sleep, &c., even after allowing three hours for preparing lessons. These five hours the speaker contended should be spent in physical, mental, and moral self culture, that the teacher should be well posted in regard to the news of the day, and, that if all the leisure moments of teachers were properly improved the charge of incompetency would soon be removed. H. W. Fisher, divided teachers into classes; the dead and the alive. Those who make a proper disposition of their time rise in the avocation, while those who do not, retrograde. Remarks on the same subject by Messrs. Henderson, M'Kibbin and others.

EVENING SESSION, DEC. 29th.

Institute opened with vocal and instrumental music. A well-written and instructive essay, subject:—"Management of Children" was read by Dr. W. H. Flenner. Music.—Recitation:—"A Leap for Life" by one of the female pupils of the Cassville Orphan School. The admirable manner of this performance was greeted with great applause. Prof. Shoemaker delivered a lecture, subject: "How to Say Things," which elicited frequent rounds of applause and great merriment. The delivery of this lecture was admirable, and the subject matter replete with instruction, as well as entertainment. Prof. Guss, in behalf of the institute, briefly addressed Superintendent Tussey, presenting him with a handsome copy of the "Holy Bible," which had been procured for the purpose and occasion. As it was a complete surprise, the Superintendent merely arose, and expressed his gratitude for this token of esteem. Music. Prof. Shhoemaker then congratulated the teachers on the success of the Convention and hoping all present would persevere in the great work of education. R. M'Divitt addressed the Institute in behalf of the pupils of the Cassville Orphan School; adverting briefly but eloquently and feelingly to the great cause for which their fathers had offered their lives, and the circumstances surrounding these orphaned ones; their joys and sorrows; their noble bearing and deportment during the sessions of the Institute; and the great pleasure and entertainment their sweet voices had daily added to its exercises; concluding by offering a Resolution (not handed to the Secretaries) tendering them the thanks of the Institute, which was unanimously adopted with an aye that left no room to doubt that the great heart of the Convention had been touched.

Several pieces of music were sung with great effect, both Orphan School and pupils of the Huntingdon schools participating.

MORNING SESSIONS, DEC. 30th.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Superintendent Tussey. Vocal music. Prof. Stephens instructed the Institute upon the subject of Practical Arithmetic, urging upon teachers that importance of presenting the subject to pupils in such a way to develop thought. He would teach but one method of treating Circulating Decimals which was illustrated upon the blackboard. After a further discussion on the subject in which several participated, Prof. Stephens, H. M'Kibben, and H. L. Atkinson gave some instructions on the subject of Mensuration. Discussion—"What are the prominent causes of failure in teaching?" W. R. Baker regarded the cause as arising partially from Directors, patrons and teachers. Ill-constructed, ill-arranged and uncomfortable school houses are frequently great obstacles in the way of success. Patrons sometimes fail to furnish pupils with the necessary books, &c., and withhold the requisite support. Teachers frequently fail in governing the school properly. The mental characteristics greatly diversified, and hence the subject of school government invested with great difficulty. J. S. Mitchel regarded the practice of teachers entering the calling without due preparation and interest a prominent cause of failure. Prof. Stephens made some forcible and well-timed remarks upon this subject, contending that the teacher should realize that he is moulding the immortal mind and that the want of a proper appreciation of the work before him is frequently conducive of failure. Prof. Atkinson regarded it unfortunate for teachers that they must be like other men. No man can live by teaching four months in the year at a low salary, and hence has to neglect the pursuit of knowledge to a great extent. The subject was further discussed by D. M. Giles, W. S. M'Pherran, Black and others. H. M'Kibben instructed the convention upon the subject of Algebra, explaining the elements of that science. Prof. Stephens recommended the subject to be introduced to every young pupil. He would commence with easy practical examples, illustrating his method upon the black-board. A motion to have an afternoon session of two hours was carried. The first prize in the spelling contest, consisting of a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was awarded to G. S. Rea, now a student of Penna. College. Mr. Rea being absent on account of indisposition, Prof. Stephens received the prize for him in an appropriate speech adverting to the energy, perseverence, and other noble traits of character of the youthful victor. D. M. Giles offered the following, which was on motion, adopted, viz: "That the Secretaries be requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this Institute to each of the newspapers published in Hunlingdon for publication.

AFTERNOON SESSION, DEC. 30th.

Discussion, Subject:—"Does the pecuniary prosperity of a nation depend on its intelligence?" Opened by J. P. Giles in the affirmative, proving from history that all wealth is the product of intelligence. J. H. Michener thought the prosperity of a nation does emphatically depend upon the intelligence of the masses. Subject further discussed by I. J. Atkinson, J. M. Miller, and others. "Are public school examinations desirable?" Discussion opened by J. R. Baker, who contended that much time is wasted in preparing for exhibitions, and that their tendency is immoral; that examinations are not beneficial to patrons, and that they beget emulations among pupils. J. H. Michener regarded the tendency of exhibitions as not necessarily immoral, that they embolden the pupils to appear in public and cultivate the memory, and that examinations inspire the teacher with energy. The remaining premiums for the spelling contest were then awarded as follows: 2d premium, "Scott's Poetical Works," awarded to Miss Ada Love. 3d, "Milton's Poetical Works." S. E. Gregory. 4th, "Byron's Complete works," G. W. Sanderson. 5th, "Shakespeare's works," J. F. Schock. 6th, "In the School-room," S. H. Smith. 7th, "Methods of Instruction," J. P. Giles. 8th, "School Economy." J. R. Baker. 9th, "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," J. S. Mitchell. J. R. Raker offered the following resolution, which was on motion adopted, viz: That it is our duty as teachers to enforce, both by precept and example, in school and out of it, the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and tobacco, and so far as practicable pledge ourselves to these principles. Superintendent Tussey congratulated the teachers in attendance on the success of the Institute, but regretted that so few of the Directors had been in attendance. He urged upon teachers the importance of self improvement, and hoped all present would attend future meetings of the kind, even if Directors refused to grant the time. This was followed by music, after which the Institute adjourned sine die.

SHAWLS.—An elegant assortment of fine Shawls just opening, at the cheap store of March & Bro.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—Council met on the 6th inst., with the following members present:

Chief Burgess, Mr. Elliott.

Asst. Burgesses, Messrs. Africa and Murray.

Council, Messrs. Carmon, Henry, Jackson, Leister, Miller, Port, Schafer, Strickler and Williamson.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Africa from committee on Fire Engine, reported that they had not carried out the instructions of the Council relative to the purchase of a Fire Engine, for the reason that upon inquiry they found the funds in the Treasury insufficient to warrant them in closing the contract. On motion, of Mr. Strickler, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The special committee to which had been referred the petition of citizens, of the borough, praying the erection of a bridge over Muddy Run, on Moore street, reported that it was inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners. The report was, on motion, accepted and the committee discharged.

The special committee to which had been referred a petition relative to a water course on Charles street, made report and recommended that the Street Commissioner be directed to open a gutter along the northern side of Moore street, from the western side of Charles street to Muddy Run. On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Jackson moved that the Council now proceed to the consideration of the bill authorizing the opening of a street over the western side of the Court House grounds adjoining lot No. 30, which motion was agreed to.

The following resolution was presented, read, and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be, and, he is hereby authorized and directed, to prepare a letter, and forward the same to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, requesting him to order the water to be kept in the canal level below the two locks, in this borough, so that it may be used in case of fire.

The following resolution was presented and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of two shall be appointed by the Chairman to draft an ordinance prohibiting the sale of coal oil in the borough after certain hours of the day, and to regulate the storage and sale of gun powder, and other inflamable articles. The committee to report to a special meeting to be held at 6½ o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

The Chairman named Messrs. Henry and Africa to compose said committee.

On motion of Mr. Port, it was

Ordered, That the balance due by collectors of borough tax, prior to the year 1870, and the claims against property holders for making pavements shall be collected according to law, and that the attorney having claims in charge shall proceed without delay to enforce the collection.

Bills were read and orders granted as follows:

C. Long, filling up Washington street, W. H	$12 00
James Fort, lumber,	3 00
A. H. Hight, laying side walks, &c.,	17 50
Baker, Arnold & Co., gas burners,	3 75
Adams Express Company, freight,	35
Huntingdon Gas Company, gas for December,	20 20
Wm. H. Fisher, lamp lighter for December,	13 20
Henry & Co., lumber,	127 74
S. E. Henry, expenses to Carlisle,	3 80
Place & Murray, hanging blinds, &c.,	3 50
Thomas Carmon, balance on roof for Engine House,	64 52
William Lewis, coal oil, &c.,	13 69
U. B. Lewis, pulling up lamp posts, &c.,	38 57
John Carmon, stone work,	14 00
Street Commissioner, Check Roll for December,	34 50
Total,	$380 32

Adjourned.

NO COURT.—According to a decision of the Court, made on Monday last, the array of Jurors for the present term was quashed, and the holding of Court, of course, dispensed with.

The motion to quash the array of Jurors, was made by Mr. Speer, immediately after the calling of the Grand Jury, on the ground of informality in the selection of the Jurors, on the part of the Jury Commissioners, and after hearing some evidence on the subject, the principal of which was that of Messrs. Chaney and Vandevander, Jury Commissioners, his Honor Judge Taylor was compelled to sustain the motion, and dismiss the Jurors in attendance. The evidence as to the manner of selecting the Jurors, disclosed a number of informalities, either of which would be sufficient to sustain such objection, when made by counsel in behalf of parties having suits at issue.

The Court, in reviewing the evidence, and referring to a number of defects in the present system of electing Jurors, which need to be removed, remarked, that while regretting exceedingly the necessity for the action, they were compelled to take in the case, and assuming that the Jury Commissioners had acted with the utmost integrity, and in the manner that they felt to be their duty, nothing having been done by them that was intentionally wrong, still there were irregularities at almost every step of the proceedings which demanded action. The manner and order in which the names of the Jury were drawn from the wheel; the leaving of the wheel in the hands of another party, unscaled, were conclusive, and over and above all this, the work was done without the oath required by law having been taken, and it would be idle to prosecute the investigation any further—a mere waste of time. The decree was therefore made setting aside the present list of Jurors and continuing all the cases, civil and criminal, till the Court, in April next, the earliest time at which any of them can now be reached, trusting that by that time provision may be made to fill the wheel again, as was done before on a similar occasion, and that a general law may be passed providing for every emergency of this kind.

This circumstance, occuring as it does, at a time when our Court is crowded with civil and criminal cases awaiting trial, is much to be regretted.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—This matter came up for argument in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, and was postponed until Friday, when the argument was heard, and on Saturday a temporary injunction was issued, enjoining the stockholders, at their meeting on Monday last, against doing anything in relation to the action heretofore taken by the board of directors on the subject of the lease proposed to be made to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, until the motion in this case argued shall have been decided or until further orders. This would indicate that the Court will sustain the lease and hold the Wood, Morrell & Co. subscription to be a valid subscription. This is *all*, and in fact *more* than the Bedford people had a right to expect, and much better than the stupidity of a large number deserves. We have seen some ungrateful and inconsistent people, but for a set of down-right STUPIDS, those, that played in the hands and become the dupes of the opponents of the best interests of the community in which they live, occupy an unenviable position. The President, we suppose, who exhausted all his best "tricks" to wrong the people of Bedford, will now satisfy them that he was their best friend, and then will, no doubt, proceed to bush the road to completion rapidly, and when this is done the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company will take charge of the road from Bedford to Bridgeport and run it, while the remainder, seven and three-fourths miles, will be run independently or in conjunction with the Broad Top or a rival road. So Bedford will have what she has contended for—COMPETING LINES. We presume that the men who have made this successful fight for Bedford and administered this Waterloo defeat to her worst enemies can now, as usual in Bedford county, occupy back seats.

COUNTY COMMITTEE—The Republican County Committee met in the Court House, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A majority of the members were present and answered to their names, or were represented by substitutes.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Blair, and Dr. S. Thompson, of Morris twp., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the election of Senatorial and Representative Conferees, to meet the Conferees of the other counties, in this Senatorial and Legislative District, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the coming State Convention, in March, to nominate candidates for the State offices, the conferees thus elected to be instructed by the Convention as to the delegates to be supported by them in the Conference.

J. M. Stonebraker, Amon Houck, and T. E. Orbison were chosen Senatorial, and W. K. Burchnell, Col. John Hewitt, and John Laporte, Representative conferees, with instructions to support Dr. S. Thompson for Senatorial, and P. M. Lytle Esq., for Representative delegates.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

ALICE GILMORE'S FEMALE MINSTRELS and Brass Band open to-night at Yenter's Hall, for two nights only, Wednesday and Thursday. This is said to be one of the finest companies traveling. Dick Sands, the champion Clog Dancer, is with this troupe, and to see him is worth the price of admission. If you wish a good seat, go early.

FOR RENT.—Two comfortable dwelling houses on Mifflin street near the jail, each containing six rooms, a good garret and cellar. Being a double house can be occupied by either one or two familes.

For particulars inqure of

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 6,'71–tf.

FURS.—Ladies, did you see the Furs at March & Bro's? They are very handsome, and so very cheap that every person can buy them.

DOWN IN PRICE.—March & Bro. have marked all their goods down, in order to clear their shelves for the coming spring trade. Go there, if you want bargains.

NO PAINS, NO GAINS.—Twenty per cent reduction. We offer our stock of Ladies', Misses and Childrens Furs at greatly reduced prices,

HENRY & Co. 2t

MARCH & BRO.—Building lumber of all kinds, and of the best quality, at fair prices, and on liberal terms, at March & Bro's.

LADIES', GENTS AND MISSES Artic, Buffalo and Gum Over Shoes, very cheap, at Henry & Co's. 2t.

FOR SALE.—A One-Horse Basket Sleigh, very cheap by Henry & Co. 2t

TWENTY per cent. saved by buying your Dress Goods at Henry & Co. 2t.

Go to A. R. Stewart & Co., and buy one of their Silver light or organd oil Burners. 2m.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Jan 10, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 50
Red Wheat,	1 40
Corn,	85
Rye,	85
Oats,	50

HUNTINGDON MARKET.

Jan. 4. 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 30
Red wheat,	1 20
Rye,	80
Corn,	70
Oats,	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	20

Marriages.

HENRY—FISHER.—On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. J. Kerr, Mr. J. P. Henry to Miss Mollie E. Fisher, both of this county.

Miscellaneous.

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Etna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc.; Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,

964. North 8th Street

Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cann

The Huntingdon Journal.

Reading for the Million.

The Tale of a Leg.

NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING--AN AMUSING MISTAKE

Soon after the introduction of the celebrated mechanical false legs and arms, a certain Dr. B——— opened an office on Broadway, for the purpose of applying them for the benefit of those whom mischances had dismembered.

These applianees were a very great improvement upon the old-fashioned wooden and cork legs, and, as a natural consequence, they were eagerly sought for, although their great cost precluded many from possessing these adjuncts to locomotion.

One day Dr. B. was waited upon by a young lady who had hobbled around two years on a cork contrivance, which a railroad accident had compelled her to wear: but the price was far above her means, and so the poor creature was about to hobble away again, still cork-legged and unrequited, when Dr. B. was suddenly harnassed with an idea.

"If you will permit me to refer to the limb," said he, "and will consent to show how well and naturally it works, to those whom I may send to you, I will adjust one of my best patterns for you, without a cent of pay."

The offer was taken into consideration by the young lady and her family, and it was finally agreed to accept the offer, the term of exhibition to extend over a period of three months.

The leg was adjusted, and not only "worked" splendidly, but looked equal to the original; in short, she was able to throw aside her cane and promenade with grace, with only trifling difficulty.

But by-and-by the doctor's customers began to come to her for the purpose of examination. At first it was far from being pleasant, but in the presence of her mother and sister the exhibition of the artificial limb ceased to be a bore; and she began to take to it with pride, dressing the inanimate member so tastefully and superbly as to provoke many compliments and queries to which was which.

One day a gentleman called at the house and inquired for Miss S——. He was a lawyer's student, very bashful indeed, and came on an errand for his employer, who still had the case of this young lady's mother vs. the railroad company who had maimed her daughter.

The young lady had by this time learned to treat the whole affair as a matter of business, and when she heard that a caller was waiting in the parlor, she went down as she would have gone upon any other duty.

The young gentleman bowed and blushed as she entered the room, and supposing that he was somewhat confused about making known his errand, she boldly approached it herself.

"I suppose you have come to see my leg," she said, drawing a chair up in front of him.

The poor student, if he blushed and stammered before, he was entirely crimson and unspeakable now.

"I—I—" he stammered, and again she came to the rescue.

"Never mind excuses, it is simply a matter of business," she said, at the same time displaying the limb. "You see I can use it just as well as the other, and very few, if any, would notice the difference. I can assure you that—"

"Don't mention it; I am only too happy to show you that all the doctor claims for his limbs is true. I can walk for two miles without experiencing the least difficulty."

"But my dear young lady, I wish to see your mother," said the blushing student, the moment he could in the slightest way get command of himself.

"There is no occasion for that, sir; she does not wear a leg of this kind," continued the interesting exhibitor.

"But, but—I am Mr. W's clerk—he wished me to—" and casting a side-long look at the beautifully-rounded mechanism he broke down again.

"Oh, Mr. W. Oh, my! I thought you came from Dr. B., and wished to see my false leg. I beg pardon."

"Oh, there's no occasion for excuses, I assure you; it is a very natural mistake, and I have boen very delightfully entertained by it."

The young lady retired with any number of blushes, while her mother made the proper excuses and explanations.

THE TESTS OF FRIENDSHIP.—The hardest trial to those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they had confided was a miserable shallowness. Adversity is a sure test of friendship. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty; leaves drop off before the breath of winter; ravens desert their banquet at a sudden noise, becoming mere specks on the horizon. Friends such as those are indeed but "summer friends"—mere parasites that cling as long as the sap surges through the tree.

A true friend sits in the centre of the heart, and is for all times. Calamity increases his sympathy; suffering enlarges his charity; adversity does not blunt his consciousness of duty. Our need only reveals him more fully, and binds him more closely to us.—Prosperity and adversity are both revealers, the difference being that in the former our friends know *us*, and that in the latter we know *them*. But, notwithstanding the greediness and insincerity prevalent among men, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow yearning than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity than is usually supposed. We are one of those who believe that the world is not quite so bad as misauthropes would make it; if we are wrong, we cannot help it—our opinion carries much satisfaction with it. The world has its snare of benevolent impulses and generous motives; and if we fail to observe it, is because, in all probability, that we ourselves are selfish and bigoted.

TAKE MY HAND, PAPA.—In the dead of of night, I am frequently wakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry:

"Please take my hand, papa!"

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and, soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls into sweet sleep again.

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust to the anxious, sorrowing ones, that are found in almost every household. Stretch forth your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness and gloom, and fear and anxious suspense may cloud your weary pathway and that every act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all understanding.

The darkness may not pass away at once, night may still enfold you in its embrace, but te terrors may be dissipated, its gloom and sadness flee away, and in the simple grasp of he Father's hand, sweet peace will be given and you will rest securely, knowing that the 'morning cometh.'

A VERBOSE preacher in England, who could be found only on Sunday, being obliged to secrete himself during the week to avoid his creditors, was in this wise criticized by a waggish hearer: That man," said he," is invisible six days of the week, and incomprehensible on the seventh."

The Mount Cenis Tunnel.

On Christmas day the workmen engaged at either end of the Mont Cenis tunnel met and clasped hands through the openings in the solid rock where the two gangs came together in the successful prosecution of their stupendous work. This great tunnel unites France and Italy. It is nearly eight miles long; it passes under three great Alpine mountains, at a depth of 5,484 feet, or more than one mile beneath their loftiest summits, and its cost so far has been 170,000,000 francs with very low wages paid to the workmen. The work was begun in 1857, so that it has taken thirteen years to perforate the mountains, and it will probably require half a year more before it will be ready for railroad travel. It is said that one thousand men were killed by explosions and falling rocks during the thirteen years that the work was progressing. Perforators, driven by compressed air were used to bore the rock, at the rate of nine feet a day. The holes made were then filled with powder, and the blasts touched off by electricity. The stone and dirt had to be removed several miles to get it out of the way.

This great tunnel ranks among the improvements of the age, alongside of our Pacific Railroad which stretches across the American continent; the Suez canal and the Atlantic cables Its success will give encouragement to similar enterprises that are talked of—such as the boring of a tunnel or passage way for railway and general travel under the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers at Philadelphia; the North and East rivers at New York, and even the more formidable and stupendous project of tunnelling the British channel, so as to afford direct communication between France and England.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel will be entirely in the interests of peace. In case of war between France and Italy it would be useless to either nation, for at either end it could be easily made impassible. Armies would have to cross the Alps as did Hannibal and the first Napoleon, so that the natural barriers, in time of war, would still remain. So of the Atlantic Cables, and all the great enterprises of the age. War can and does in a very short time destroy what it takes years to build up—hence these great improvements serve as additional motives to keep the peace between the civilized nations of the earth.

The Flight of Time.

Another year has rolled away, and another new year is before us. At such a juncture we cannot avoid reflection, and amid all the distractions and gaiety of the season we cannot avert the intrusion of a few serious thoughts, thoughts of the past.

While we make a review of the past twelve months, it passes before the mind like a panorama, and here and there we would that the picture of happy recollections might remain awhile; then others we glide swiftly over as being of inferior enjoyment. Time does fly.

How impressive is the thought, when we open a book, and upon the fly-leaf we recognize our scrawl, made some ten, twenty, or fifty years ago! We remember the day, the hour, all the circumstances of our placing it there. We say, "It seems as though it was only yesterday." The book may be a gift; we prized it and still do prize it, and the "Presented to" awakens a multitude of thoughts. That book we have read and re-read; we have cherished its choice companionship and that also of the giver. The giver may have gone from us long ago, lost to us in death or in life, still the book remains. Faded it may be, aged and worn, but mellow with time and sacred to memory. We seem to remember more of its contents than we do of most of our other books, and the pleasure of its perusal often excites us more than anything else.

We mark the places that knew us years ago, but they know us no more. We visit them and changes stare us in the face at every step—crumbling away and rebuilding, clearing out and leveling over seems only to satisfy the tooth of time. Once familiar faces wear an air of failure and sadness, or an assumed cheerfulness with a broken heart scarcely able to sustain it. Others hasten to and fro in the busy marts we were wont to traverse. They buy, sell and calculate as did we; their minds are active, their feet are unweary, their hands are not idle, pushing on the untiring schemes of Commerce, Art and law.

"Where is the world?" cries Young at eighty. "Where is the world in which a man was born?"

Like the clouds upon a windy day our moments hurry by, and whilst the tickings of the old clock tell that time is fleet, we are growing old, and where roses bloom upon the fairest cheek, wrinkles are insensibly being sown there. Everything admonishes us to take note of time, and to fill up the years with actions good and true.

"Youth is not rich, in time it may be poor; part with it as with money, sparing; pay no moment but in purchase of its worth, and what its worth ask death beds, they can tell."

When our success and happiness in life and in eternity depend much upon the care we exercise, we should husband every moment, improve each fleeting hour, fading day and passing year. Grasp every opportunity of doing ourselves and others good, and when

"Looking backward from our manhood's prime,
See not the specter of our misspent time."

Among the most important changes made in the new tariff, which went into effect on the 1st of January, are the following: Teas, from 25 to 15 cents; coffee, from 5 to 3 cents; new sugar, from 3½ to 1⅞ cents; sugar above No. 7, from 4 to 2 cents; refined sugar, from 5 to 4 cents; cane molasses, from 8 to 5 cents; brandy, from $3 to $2; liquors, from $2 50 to $2 per proof gallon; wool, from 30 per cent. to 11 and 10 cents; steel railway bars, from 2½ and 10 per cent. to 1¼ cents; pig iron, from $9 to $7; cast and wrought scrap are each increased $1 per ton. Fifty-two articles, mostly drugs, are placed on the free list; and the tariff on forty articles reduced.

The welcome news that the last rock of of the Mont Cenis tunnel has been pierced, and that the workmen from both ends of the mountain have joined each other in congratulations over the event, is announced by cable several days ago. The accomplishment of this great feat in engineering is a greater triumph for France than she has yet won on the battle-field, and one that will be of far more practical advantage to the world. Itlay and France are now united, and the dangers of the passage of the Alps forever overcome.

The belles of Newport and Saratoga are outdone by the wife of Mehomet Ali, who requireed 500 camels to transport her baggage when she went a visiting.

Legal Advertisements.

TRIAL LISTFOR JANUARY TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

W.W. and D. C. Entrikin	vs James Entrikin
John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs A. P. Wilson
Andrew Johnston	vs Powelton, Coal & Iron Co
Phœbe Akers	vs The Penna. R. R. Co
Ann Cook et al	vs George Mears
H. C. Lockhart, et al	vs James Bricker
Wharton & Maguire	vs E. A. Green & Co
Same	vs R. Langdon
D. H. & B. H. Grove	vs W. A. Orbison et al
John P. Zimmerman	vs M. Walker

SECOND WEEK.

John M'Helvy & Wife	vs. H C. Robinson
P. S. Brackenridge	vs. Salsbury, Johns & Co.
McDonald & Co	vs. Nicholas Lewis
Hughs & Brother	vs. E. A. Green & Co.
Hannah Rudy	vs. D. R. P. Neely
W. H. Woods for use	vs. H. S. Wharton
Thomas Weston's Exrs	vs. Wm. Johnston
Charlotte Smiley	vs. D. Silknitter et al.
Henry & Co	vs. Wm. Hatfield
Abraham Butler	vs. Henry Miller's Ex'r
John Moore's Exrs	vs. Jos. Moore's Garnishee
W. A. Moyer	vs. D. Fouse
Lazarus Moyer	vs. Hicks & Walls
August Kahler	vs. John E. Seeds et al
Aaron Beightal	vs. Reuben Duff
John Hoffman	vs. John Bare
John S. Miller	vs. The Penna. R. R. Co.
John Keller's Exrs	vs. Samuel Keller's Exrs.
William Miller	vs. Wm. McClure et al

M. M. McNEIL,
Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JAMES PIPER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Piper, late of Tell township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. LUPFER,
Nov. 23, 1870. [Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of CHRISTIAN MILLER, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Miller, late of Cass township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

D. CLARKSON,
NICHOLAS A MILLER,
Auditors.
Cassville, Nov. 30, 1870.-*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Dr. Eliphaz Biglow, Dec'd.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Joel Zook and John Cummins, Administrators of Dr. Eliphaz Biglow, late of Jackson township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his apointment at the office of J. Sewell Stewart, in Huntingdon, on Thursday January 5th, 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m., when all parties interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund,

T. W. MYTON,
Dec. 14-3t. *Auditor,*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John S. Weston, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John S. Weston, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOOPE.
Administrator.
Mapleton, Dec. 21, 1870-6t*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of John Armon, dec'd.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. THOS. W. MONTGOMERY.
Dec, 14-1870. Exr.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp Fi. Fa., and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Monday, the 9th day of January, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in and to 280 acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of W. S. Entrikin, Jacob Hess, and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres of which are cleared and have thereon erected two Log Houses, one Log Barn, one Saw Mill, and other outbuildings.

Also—Forty acres of land more or less, being the Morningstar tract, and adjoining the above, having thereon erected one two-story Log House.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone's administrators, with notice to widow and heirs.

ALSO--All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the south by lands of John Curfman, on the north by lands of S. Myerly, on the east by lands of Robert Oakman, on the west by lands of John Curfman, known as the "Buna Vista Mill Property," having thereon erected a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Log House, and other outbuildings, containing 45 acres and allowance.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William J. Dell.

ALSO—Four acres of land, with Stable and Slaughter House thereon, adjoining lands of Israel Graffius on the south-east, Dr. Gemmell on the west, alley of the borough of Alexandria on the east.

Also—Four acres adjoining J. P. McClure on the north, George Walker on the south, main road east.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Adam Senner.

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Union township, bounded on the north by lands of Ephraim Thompson and Henry Corbin, east by Joshua Johns, west by Robert Jacobs, south by Robert Parks, et al, containing about 140 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story Frame House, Frame Barn, and Saw Mill (geared), and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Homer Neice.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Alexandria, fronting on Main street 60 feet, and extending at right angles to an alley along the Penn'a. canal, adjoining another lot belonging to Mr. Gemmell on the east, and a lot of John H. Kennedy on the west, No. 27, in the town plot, having a large two story frame dwelling house and other improvements thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. S. Walker.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be said to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1870, der the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes, and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole baliwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas, and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday, (and 9th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and 95th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELEY, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of November, 1870, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole baliwick that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (16th day) of January, A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the 95th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELEY, Sheriff.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to
D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS.
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Acites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcarcous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referns to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealcars everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

m-1,'70-1y.

Medical.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS!

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, thereby imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages, viz: English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co.
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Ayer's Cherry Pector

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its unrivaled character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children it is the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the more dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a safe provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family; and indeed those who are sometimes subject to colds and coughs should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the use of *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we do not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does it full. Containing neither Ars